

# The North Carolina Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—MAY BE PRESERVED.  
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## TERMS.

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Saturday, July 6, 1844.

For the North Carolina Standard.

### The Texas Question

There is one aspect of the all-engrossing Texas question which I have been much surprised at not having seen submitted to the consideration of the people of this country. I mean the very important advantages which would accrue to our poorer classes by the acquisition of that fine territory. The Editors of the National Intelligencer say that if we admit Texas into the Union, the price of slaves will be so much enhanced that Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, &c., will be deprived of a large portion of their laboring slave population, by their being sent to Texas, where their labor will yield much larger profits than in these States; and that the places of the slaves thus transported to Texas will be filled by white emigrants from the Eastern States. That such will be the effect of annexation I readily admit. They say too, that this will reduce the price of our lands in the old States. This also I am willing to allow. Let us see how this increase of the price of slaves and diminution of the price of land would work in these slave States, which the Intelligencer says would be so much injured by the annexation of Texas. The value of lands would not probably be reduced more than from ten to twenty-five per cent.

Northern farmers have already begun to purchase land and settle themselves in Virginia, and a reduction in the price of land of fifteen or twenty per cent will bring from the densely populated northern States thousands of emigrants, to buy and cultivate our more fertile Southern fields. But the Southern planter is fully prepared to submit to this reduction in the Market value of his land, because he knows that he will be greatly more than reimbursed by the increased value of his slaves. But the poor planters and farmers in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, and in truth all the present slave States of the Union, are the persons who will be most benefited by receiving Texas into our family of States. The writer of this has had, on his own lands, a practical illustration of the manner in which the sending of slaves to the South affects the interests of the poor farmers. We some years since sent a number of slaves to Alabama, and the gap thus made has been filled by ten or twelve families of free white persons who rent and cultivate the land formerly worked by the slaves. These tenants are persons who were previously, by hard labor, making a scanty subsistence on poor land. The sending away of the slaves brought within their reach much better land, by cultivating which their condition is in some cases greatly improved, and in all is some degree improved, and likely to improve. Every man, at the south, knows that the slave owners own nearly all of our good land. If the slaves are sent from among us, those who own the rich land will not suffer it to remain idle or unprofitable. They must rent it out or sell it; so that it must fall into the hands of the poor white laborer. It is unnecessary to say to the poor farmer what a change in his condition would soon be made, by his having good land instead of poor to work. He understands that matter as well as I do.

Let us look at the opposite side of the picture, and see what would be our situation should we reject Texas, and she become, as most probably she would, a free or non-slave-holding State. You immediately have a barrier, or fence, or wall which at once puts a stop to the Southward progress of slave population. For forty or fifty years the slave current has been setting from North to South. Stop this current and soon we will have an accumulation of slaves, the consequence of which, although extremely injurious to all, will ruinously affect the poor farmers. Our slaves continuing to multiply as they have hitherto done, and the wealthy slave owners being in possession of the good land, the poor class of white farmers must be crowded together on the poor barrens and their condition become miserable. The slave owners, deprived of an outlet for their surplus slaves, will from the unprofitableness of field labor make mechanics of many of their superfluous hands, and thus the white mechanic too be seriously injured.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, in using the argument mentioned above, (if argument it can be called,) must have had in mind a favorite saying of a late acquaintance of mine, that "all the fools in the world are not dead yet." The idea of

any country being injured by being enabled to procure an increased price for any article it produces, is so grossly absurd that it need only be stated in plain terms, to be exposed to ridicule. If we could find a market in Texas, or any where else, for horses at five hundred dollars apiece, or cattle at a hundred, or sheep at fifty, would that hurt us? In such a state of things we should send away great numbers of these kind of stock, and very gladly suffer all the injury which their being sent out of the country would produce. As to the injury which would result to the New England States by their people coming to Virginia to purchase rich cheap land, the idea is equally absurd with the former. If lands in Virginia were to fall in price to twenty five cents an acre, no Yankee would, for that reason, be compelled to emigrate; nor would he, unless he could thereby promote his interest. Neither would we slave owners be forced to send out negroes to Texas, though they should there be generally sold at two thousand dollars apiece. Would the Intelligencer make laws for the improvement of the land, instead of the people who inhabit it? If so, they should lose no time in proposing a law to prevent the farmers from cutting their wheat and clover, and compel them to plough it all in to improve the land. Mr. Clay, the Editors of the Intelligencer, and the whigs, trail which follows them, think that our country is large enough, and that our attention should be turned to improving what we already have, rather than the acquisition of more. Suppose an Island, large and fertile, were to emerge from the bosom of the ocean (as sometimes does happen) within sight of Boston Harbor—would our clear-sighted, far-seeing, calculating Yankee brethren refuse to take possession of it because it would take off a portion of the New England population and reduce the price of land? I guess not. I guess they would hardly say, "let England have it if she wants it." I guess Johnathan's boats would travel to it for pre-emption rights a little of the fastest.

I have read of party madness and folly, and seen myself something of these: but the present aspect of parties in this country passes my comprehension. I knew that party feeling was strong, but have hitherto believed that interest, clearly ascertained and in entire accordance with moral right, was still stronger in controlling the actions of men. Does history present a case in which any nation ever refused to take possession of a fertile, salubrious, contiguous territory, when they could do so without wrong to any? Future times will hardly credit such folly. You are told that if you receive Texas, Mexico will fight you. But will she have right on her side? That is the only question worth attending to. A nation that wants war is never without pretext. Suppose a man having a clear title to a tract of land which suited you, and which you wished to own, were to offer to sell it to you cheap; another having no plausible right to it tells you if you purchase it he will flog you; would you, in such a case, feel that you were acting like a man if you suffered yourself to be thus bullied? Texas has been, in fact, an independent nation about eight years. Mexico has not had an army in Texas during that time; and if we cannot lawfully admit her into the Union now, we never can.

A PLANTER.

For the North Carolina Standard.

### HON. ANDREW JOHNSON.

On Saturday evening the 22d inst., it was my good fortune to listen to a speech of great power and eloquence, delivered to a numerous auditory at the Court House, by request, without any previous preparation, by the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this article.

Mr. Johnson was born in this city, and some eighteen years ago left here quite a poor boy, and settled in East Tennessee. There, as an humble mechanic, to wit, a tailor by trade, he commenced the business of life without resources of any kind, except the labor of his own hands, and by the most unwearied industry and application, without education or any early advantage in the cultivation of his intellect, but being naturally a man of genius, he has constantly struggled on through many opposing difficulties, until he has gradually risen to the distinguished honor of a seat in Congress.

Mr. Johnson, for so young a man and so youthful a member, is quite a distinguished debater in Congress; and truly did he reflect inexpressible honor upon the city of his birth in his great and most eloquent speech on the 22d instant.

His indefatigable career in the honored walks of industry, temperance and virtue, through the various scenes and vicissitudes through which he has passed, up to his present brilliant and commanding elevation, should operate as a powerful stimulant to other young men, however poor and humble their origin, to make like efforts, if they would wear the laurel wreath of victory and renown.

Under our admirable form of Government every man, with suitable abilities and good moral character, may aspire to the highest honors in the gift of the people; and many do, even from the very depths of poverty's vale, rise upon the wings of genius and virtue, to the bright regions of imperishable renown, and stamp their names upon the age in which they live.

How encouraging, then, to reflect that in our beloved country every man has it in his power to be the arbiter of his own fortune, whether for wealth or woe; and how infinitely important it is, that a Government so wise, pure, and democratic, guaranteeing as it does to every man however

poor and humble his just and equal rights, should be transmitted unimpaired, without one blot to tarnish the bright escutcheon of her fame, to the latest generation.

May her heaven-born liberties be perpetual, and her duration as a nation be eternal!

June 25, 1844. FRANKLIN.

### Movements of the Democracy.

For the North Carolina Standard.

**District Convention.**  
The delegates appointed by the several counties comprising the eighth Electoral District, viz. Davidson, Stokes, Surry, Davie and Rockingham, met at Germantown on the 19th June, 1844. On motion of Mr. J. L. Clemens, the credentials of the several delegates were examined, and all took their seats. The delegates were:

Surry—J. Cooper, J. Label, W. W. Wolf, Rockingham—J. Robards.  
Davidson—W. P. Richards, J. L. Clemens.  
Stokes—J. Hill, L. Ziglar, A. R. Ruffin, W. A. Mitchell, W. Payne, J. Butler, J. H. Petra, J. Martin.

**David—(None in attendance.)**  
On motion of W. P. Richards, the Hon. John Hill was called to the chair; and on motion of A. R. Ruffin, W. P. Richards was appointed secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the convention in a brief but eloquent address, in which he adverted to the unanimity and enthusiasm in our ranks for Polk and Dallas, the nominees of the national democratic convention, and with what full confidence of a glorious victory the members of that convention took leave of each other, to carry the glorious news of the nomination to their constituents. The fire that was kindled by the speaker, we hope, will cinder much federalism.

On motion of Mr. Richards, a committee consisting of one from each delegation in attendance, was appointed by the Chairman to report resolutions, and select a suitable person to be placed on the democratic Electoral ticket for this district. The committee were Messrs. Clemens, Ruffin, Wolf and Robards. They reported the following resolutions, which were severally read and unanimously agreed to:

1. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nominations of JAS. K. POLK and GEO. M. DALLAS for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and that we will use all honorable and proper means to promote their election.

2. Resolved, That we cordially and cheerfully endorse the resolutions passed by the democratic national convention.

3. Resolved unanimously, That D. W. COURTS is hereby nominated the democratic Elector for this District.

4. Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Raleigh Standard, with a request that all the democratic papers in the State copy.

On motion of Mr. Clemens, a committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Courts and inform him of his nomination. Said committee consisted of Messrs. Clemens, Payne and Label; who returned and reported that Mr. Courts accepted the nomination.

On motion of Mr. Robards, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

J. HILL, Chm'n.  
W. P. RICHARDS, Sec'y.

From the Tarboro' Press.

### The Democratic Convention.

This body assembled at Tarboro', on Thursday, 24th June, 1844, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for the 2nd Electoral District of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Samuel L. Arrington, of Nash county, Gen. Louis D. Wilson of Edgecombe, was called to the Chair, and after a neat, eloquent, and appropriate address, on motion, John A. Telfair of Beaufort was appointed Secretary. On motion, the list of delegates from the different counties was called over, and the following answered to their names:

Nash county, Samuel L. Arrington, Dr. Jas. Arrington, Dr. John H. Drake and Redmond Bonn.

Edgecombe—Charles G. Hunter, Esq. Maj. Etheldred Gray, Col. David Williams, Messrs. Williford, Esq. Gen. Joshua Barnes, Gen. Wyatt Moyer, Capt. William W. Edwards, Dr. Pheasant Sugg, Col. John P. Pitt, Spencer L. Hart, Esq. Robert D. Wimberlin, Jesse C. Knight, Esq. Col. Wm. H. Hines, Joseph J. Phipps, Esq. Col. Haynes Ward, Wm. Cherry, Col. Simmons B. Sutton, Brn'j Batts, Esq. Hugh Blair Bryan, Maj. L. R. Cherry, John P. Sharpe.

Pitt—Lemuel Barnhill and Roberson J. Telfair.  
Beaufort—William Ellison, John S. Telfair, B. F. Latham, H. Hodges, W. H. P. Gerard.  
Martin—Dr. Abner Williams, Col. Joseph G. Carraway, Lawrence Johnson.

On motion of Dr. Sugg, of Edgecombe, resolved, that in voting for Elector, each county vote in proportion to the number of election precincts in such county.

Mr. Ellison, of Beaufort, moved that the Convention now proceed to vote for a candidate for Elector, each county giving the votes to which it is entitled; which motion was adopted.

J. J. Phipps, Esq. of Edgecombe, moved that, in voting for a candidate for Elector, a majority of the whole number of votes shall govern the election.

Mr. S. L. Arrington, of Nash moved to amend Mr. Phipps's motion by substituting two-thirds in place of a majority; and the resolution as amended was adopted. The Convention then proceeded to vote by counties for a candidate for elector; when the following votes were cast for Henry I. Toole, Esq. of Pitt county, viz: Beaufort county, 14 votes; Nash, 10; Martin, 9; Edgecombe, 17; Pitt, 14. Whereupon Mr. Toole was declared to be unanimously selected as the Democratic candidate for Elector for the 2nd Electoral District of North Carolina.

The following persons were chosen as Assistant Electors; For the county of Nash, Samuel L. Arrington, Esq; for Edgecombe, William F. Dancy, Esq; for Pitt, Marshall Dickson Esq; for Martin, Col. Asa Biggs; for Beaufort, Henry S. Clark, Esq; for Washington county, Joshua Swift; for Tyrell, Dr. Willis Lewis; for Hyde, P. Spencer, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Ellison, of Beaufort, Mr. Bunn of Nash, Mr. Charles G. Hunter of Edgecombe, Mr. Ellison of Beaufort, Mr. Jenkins of Pitt, and Dr. Williams of Martin, were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Toole, and apprise

him of his nomination; and also to invite the Hon. R. M. Saunders, to address the Convention.

Mr. Samuel L. Arrington, of Nash, moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention; which motion was carried, and the following gentlemen appointed, viz: Messrs. Samuel L. Arrington, of Nash, Wyatt Moyer, of Edgecombe, Lawrence Johnson, of Martin, Lemuel Barnhill, of Pitt, and John S. Telfair, of Beaufort. The committee retired and during their absence, Robert R. Bridges Esq. of Edgecombe, was called upon to address the Convention. He arose, and briefly glanced at several of the prominent political subjects, now engaging public attention. The committee having been absent a short time, returned and submitted the following resolutions; which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve the nomination of JAMES K. POLK for President, and GEORGE M. DALLAS for Vice President, and we believe the best interests of the country are identified with their success in the approaching Presidential election.

Resolved, That in MICHAEL HOKE, the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, we recognize a Republican worthy of our warmest support.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas is of vital importance to the best interests of this country, and that we regard all attempts to postpone consideration or action on this question as calculated to insure its defeat; and consequently, every claim of patriotism, and every dictate of duty should urge us to rally to the support of POLK and DALLAS, as the only means now left of effecting that great national object.

Resolved, That we approve and re-affirm the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, as embracing essentially the Democratic creed; that we believe they are the true principles of the Constitution, and that the prosperity of the country depend upon a faithful adherence to them.

The committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Toole to apprise him of his nomination, and also to invite Gen. Saunders to address the Convention, introduced these gentlemen to the Convention; whereupon Mr. Toole accepted the nomination in a few pertinent remarks.

The Hon. R. M. Saunders was then called upon to address the meeting. He arose, and in strains of impassioned eloquence enchaind the attention of a very large audience, consisting of about three to four hundred ladies and gentlemen, for about two hours, touching on the various political topics of the day.

On motion,

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Hon. R. M. Saunders, for his able and eloquent address.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, for the able manner in which they have discharged their duty.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Democratic papers in this State.

On motion, the Convention adjourned, after the Chairman had made some parting remarks, responding to the sentiments expressed by the Hon. R. M. Saunders.

LOUIS D. WILSON, Ch'n.  
JOHN S. TELFAIR, Sec'y.

For the North Carolina Standard.

### Democratic Meeting in Franklin.

A Meeting of a number of the citizens of the County of Franklin, held at the Court House in Louisburg, on the 29th June, Wm. P. Williams, Esq. was called to the chair, and Edward T. Fowles and David W. Spivey, requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, on motion, a committee consisting of E. T. Fowles, W. M. B. Arendell, E. T. Patterson, S. Williams and Gustin Perry, were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The Committee having retired for a short time, returned, and reported the following:

Resolved, That we give our hearty response to the nomination of JAMES K. POLK and GEO. M. DALLAS, as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and hail it as strong evidence of the pure patriotism embodied in the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the action of the Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore for the purpose of nominating candidates, is calculated to inspire the Republican party with the justness of their cause; for, from its action, it is evident that its object was not the promotion of personal favorites, but of the great principles of a Republican Government.

Resolved, That we regard the Annexation of Texas to the United States, as a matter of great importance, the consummation of which is greatly to be desired by the friends of Union and of free Government.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democratic party of the State, in having so able and efficient a candidate for Governor, as Michael Hoke, Esq., distinguished for ability, as well as all the attributes of a gentleman; and that we will use all honorable means to insure his election.

Resolved, That the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood deserves, and is entitled to our respect, confidence and approbation for his course in the Senate of the United States, and that we greet him, "well done, thou faithful Representative of the Old North State."

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention proposed to be held at Henderson on the 1st July, to designate a candidate for Elector in this Electoral District, and that ——— be appointed Delegates to said Convention.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to fill the blank in the last Resolution: W. M. B. Arendell, Wm. Hilliard, E. T. Fowles, D. W. Spivey, J. Bridges, Wm. Branch, James Baker, S. Williams, Esten Leonard and Wm. H. Joyner.

The Resolutions were then unanimously adopted, after which, Messrs. Young Patterson, Josiah Bridges and Wm. Branch, addressed the meeting in support of the principles of Democracy, and enforcing the necessity of action in the ensuing elections.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Signal, Standard, and other Democratic papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. P. WILLIAMS, Ch.  
E. T. FOWLES, Sec'y.

For the "Indiana Tocsin of Liberty" announces changes of 62 Whigs in the town of Lawrenceburg and its vicinity. Roll on the Ball.

For the North Carolina Standard.

### Northampton County.

At a democratic meeting held at Chesham, Northampton, on the 25th June; Thomas G. Tucker, Esq. was called to the Chair, and W. H. Wescon, appointed Secretary. The following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

A portion of the Democratic party of Northampton, N. C., assembled, take this occasion to call the attention of their fellow citizens to the principles involved in the party contests of the day, and which establish a separation, marked and distinct, between Democracy on the one part, and that party, which has arrogated to itself the name of Whig on the other.

The distinction between them is fundamental and founded in nature. Democracy is based upon that law of nature which recognizes the equality and free agency of man, and upon these principles of Republicanism, which maintained his capacity of self-government, and holds the Representative agent of the constituent body, bound by every moral and political obligation to obey its will, and reflect its sentiments. The imperishable declaration of our National Independence set out with these cardinal truths, and the God of battle being appealed to in their behalf, effectually sustained them. A government conformable to these principles and in strict subordination to the equality we find in human nature, was then established, and that Liberty which freed one man from the subjection of another, and a whole people from that of a tyrant, was obtained, and constitutional checks thrown around it for its safety and prosperity. A just knowledge and a correct appreciation of political rights, coupled with a sacred observance of the spirit and letter of that instrument, were deemed by those friendly to a Republican form of Government, and who believed in its happy influence on the intellectual and moral condition of mankind, all that was necessary to preserve it. Those who thus thought, were the Democracy—these were the patrons of our peculiar American confederative system. Unfortunately its apprehended for the success of this great experiment, as it has been generally called. There was a class of individuals who attempted in its embryo state to fashion it according to the Monarchical features of European Governments, and nothing but the sternest and most obstinate adherence to the cause of freedom, by its friends, prevented it. That defeat, with the feelings its engendered, laid the ground work of mischief. Unsuccessful in attaining a Monarchical form of Government, the Federalists labored to effect their cherished purposes by a liberal construction of the Constitution, not warranted by the first principles of our system—the spirit of that instrument or the true import is its language. The acknowledged zeal or malignity of those persons in our early struggles with our parent country for Independence, had established a confidence on their patriotism throughout the land, which nothing but overt acts of treason to our confederative system, could shake, or destroy. Enjoying the respect, and in many instances the affection and confidence of the nation, they made invasions upon it of a dangerous character, before their dangers were suspected or alarm excited. But in 1800 the forces on both sides were marshalled—a desperate conflict ensued, and in the person of Thomas Jefferson, who has been happily termed the great apostle of liberty, Democracy met, fought and conquered Federalism. They were completely defeated and dispersed—their organization was broken up—their forces scattered—their designs prostrated and Democracy re-established. But the battle is again to be fought. From that memorable period to the present, with unexampled perseverance they have been constantly engaged in framing plans of success and adding recruits to their ranks. Through the different and varied phases of party, they have never relaxed their efforts or ceased to indulge in hopes of an ultimate triumph. By an artful concealment with a portion of the democracy and the cunning adaptation of a most popular name, they have now assumed an importance and strength more formidable than at any period of our national existence. With a renegade Republican at their head and several subordinates of undoubted public spirit, and once more obtaining the reigns of Government, they are now calculating on surprising them, and once more obtaining the reigns of Government. But the people are not apt to be deceived by such false and unmanly spirits. Pretenses and appearances no longer affect them. Public professions of love for the Constitution—zealous declarations of innocent intentions, are generally attended with treachery and deception. In all ages popular names have been assumed for unhallowed purposes, and the principles of human action are at all times so much the same, that the present contest of the Federal party furnishes nothing new unrecorded by history.

It is needless to disguise it, the Whigs '44 are the Federalists of 1800. They are armed with the same weapons—they are animated by the same war cry. The raw militia-men of the Democracy then defeated them—rescued the Government from their grasp and re-placed it on the true Republican tract. Unremitting vigilance is necessary to keep it there. The quiet surrender of the Federalists—their reception into the Republican camp and their apparent acquiescence in our measures, excited Mr. Jefferson's apprehensions, and he declared "that a prevalence of the doctrine of consolidation would one day call for reformation or revolution." The event showed the correctness of his judgment and his peculiar insight into the future operations of that party.

The time has arrived that calls for reformation, a revolution not of force—a revolution civil in its character, but radical in its effects. The ballot box is still an available means of defence. But if it should not prove to be so, and the page of American history be stained by a resort to resistance, posterity will know it was done in defence of unalienable rights, and not from a revolutionary or furious spirit on the part of the Democracy. The annals of history afford no just parallel to our present position. The whole political atmosphere is tainted with the miasma of Monarchy, and Republicanism is in agony. The temper of despotism which swept away the free governments of antiquity is now threatening our own. The storm is on the increase and there is no lack of material to heighten or increase it. The Bank—the Tariff—limitation of the Veto power, though mighty questions in themselves, and the mighty engines of mischief sink into comparative insignificance when compared with the great question of the annexation of Texas. Not only the subject of Abolition and the existence of the Union is involved in it—but that of free Government itself. Public England is secretly encouraging the controversy, and with an insouciance

truly characteristic, has intimated a disposition to take a part in the matter. By her insidious negotiation with Mexico, through whom Texas and this confederation is to be reconciled, and the still more insidious countenance she is giving our citizens, the Abolitionists of the North, in their unholy purpose, to say nothing of many indirect means she has adopted to assail our domestic institutions, calls for something more than remonstrance on the part of this Government and indicates dangers to which our people appear indifferent. It would not be fit in us more than to invite the attention of the People to this great question on the present occasion. We dare not enter upon discussion—point out its bearing on Republicanism and monarchical principles lest we be carried by its magnitude into too extended a field.

We cannot close these remarks without an earnest appeal to the Democracy, to be as quiet as is consistent with the most marked prudence and circumspection. Do not permit the strains into which our principles and property are presently thrown, hurry us into intemperate feelings of indignation. Be just to ourselves—be just to our children—be just to our country, and the eyes of Heaven will rest benignly upon us. A quiet submission to constitutional law and a profound respect for the institutions of our country, is characteristic of Democracy. Cheerful obedience to constituted authorities, and a prompt acknowledgment of the supremacy of the laws, is a part and parcel of our principles. Entertaining these views and deeply impressed with their importance, this meeting would be recreant to itself were it not to remind its fellow citizens of their dangers.

1. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, there is a moral obligation on the present generation to hand down to posterity our republican form of Government, pure, simple and frugal as it is, the inestimable inheritance of our revolutionary ancestors.

2. Resolved, That it is our decided conviction that the direct tendency of the principles of the Federalists of the present day, is to consolidate the annihilation of State sovereignty—the destruction of the Union, and the ultimate overthrow of our republican institutions.

3. Resolved, That we regard the interference of the abolitionists, instigated by England, with the domestic institutions of the South, a wanton and uncalled for assault on our rights, and we will resist it to the end of the chapter.

4. Resolved, That we cordially adopt the resolutions recently passed at the Baltimore democratic convention, as containing our views and principles, and in James K. Polk, of Tennessee, we recognize a true, sound and consistent exponent of them, and do most cheerfully acquiesce in his nomination by that body for President of the United States, and that of George M. Dallas for Vice President, and will do our duty to insure their success.

5. Resolved, That we look upon the move of the whigs in Congress, headed by the old mad President John Quincy Adams, to impeach the President of the United States, as a desperate attempt to involve this country in war, but in fact for endeavoring to annex, by treaty, Texas to this confederacy—with perfect scorn and contempt, and regard the reason assigned as an unworthy if not cowardly evasion of the truth, unworthy of the age, and a reflection on the intelligence and good sense of the people, insulting and outrageous.

6. Resolved, That there is nothing in the Treaty—in its commencement, progress, or conclusion—which justifies the inference of the President's intention of leading or desiring a war with any foreign power any more than the man in the moon; and we discover nothing connected with his conduct, in violation of the spirit or letter of the Constitution, but on the contrary in strict conformity to both.

7. Resolved, That having full confidence in the integrity and patriotism of JOSEPH M. ROGERS, SHADRACH GRANT and THOMAS J. PATTERSON, we recommend them as suitable candidates to represent this county in the ensuing Legislature—the former for the Senate, and the two latter for the House of Commons; and beg leave to suggest, to our republican friends in other portions of the county, to have meetings as soon as possible, that success may attend our efforts and the cause of democracy triumph.

8. Resolved, That James Vincent, Edw. Jones and S. W. Pugh be appointed a committee to inform these gentlemen of the action of this meeting.

9. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Raleigh Standard, and Richmond Enquirer, for publication.

On motion of S. W. Pugh,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman, to correspond with Gen. R. M. Saunders, and ascertain when it will be convenient for him to address the people of Northampton at this place.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed S. W. Pugh, James Vincent and Wm. H. Wescon to compose said committee; and on motion of S. W. Pugh, the Chairman was added to the committee.

Mr. S. B. French, of Chesterfield, Va., was then called on, and in a happy and patriotic manner addressed the meeting. Mr. F. commenced by mingling his thanks for the compliment tendered him with his congratulations at the happy issue of the democracy from all their trouble. He had hoped that he might have been allowed to remain a "looker on in Vienna," while Virginia's distinguished and favorite son who sat opposite to him, (General Dromgoole,) should address his fellow-citizens of the "Old North State." But, since that gentleman had complained of being "off his feet," he felt bound from his devotion to the principles he professed, as well as to show the General that he had not learned at his feet in vain, to lend the aid of his feeble powers to the advancement of democracy, on every proper occasion. Mr. F. then reviewed the professions of the whig party from 1836 down to the memorable extra session of 1841. He showed from their professions that there was little if any difference in the doctrines of the two parties; that on the fundamental points, there was no difference between the candidates for the Presidency in 1840, both professing the State Rights doctrine. He then contrasted the acts of the whig Congress of the present Administration with their professions. He then congratulated us that there could now be no deception, in as much as the opinions of Mr. Clay, who was the embodiment of whiggery, were as well known as the opinions of any one could be. The principles now are, a Bank, Distribution, a Protective Tariff, a Bankrupt Law, and anti-Annexation. He said the battle to be fought in November was identical in principle with the contest of 1840. 'Twas then a war of Republicanism vs. Federalism. 'Tis the same now. The war of equal rights and no exclusive privileges against monopolies and privileged corporations, is to be no less bitter, no less exciting now than in 1840. The whigs have again brought forward their favorite scheme, an United States Bank,